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CLEAN VERSION OF AMENDMENTS PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 1.121

Clean Version of Amended Claims

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(c)(1)(ii)

1. (Four times amended) A method of killing cells in a patient with a disease selected from the group consisting of a cancer, a disease caused by a pathogen, a disease associated with abnormal glycosylation of polypeptides, and a disease associated with abnormally elevated amounts of a hormone; wherein the disease is characterized by expression of an abnormally elevated amount of a polypeptide as compared to the non-diseased state, or by expression of an infectious agent protein, the method comprising

administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL),

wherein the CTLs have a different HLA class I complex (or equivalent) than the cells to be killed, and

the CTLs specifically recognize a peptide portion of the polypeptide which is abnormally elevated in patients with the disease or the infectious agent protein, when the peptide is presented by the HLA class I complex (or equivalent) on the surface of cells to be killed, wherein the HLA class I complex (or equivalent) type presenting the peptide in the cells to be killed is not present in the CTLs to be administered to the patient, and

the CTLs kill the presenting cells.

2. A method according to Claim 1 wherein the CTL are a clonal population of CTL.

3. (Amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the CTL are substantially free of other cell types.

14. (Amended) A method according to Claim 1 further comprising the step of determining the HLA class I (or equivalent) molecule type of the patient prior to administration of the CTL.

15. (Amended) A method according to Claim 14 wherein the type is determined using DNA typing.

16. (Amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the patient is human.

17. (Amended) A method according to Claim 14 wherein the cytotoxic T lymphocyte is selected from a library of CTL clones, the library comprising a plurality of CTL clones derived from individuals with differing HLA class I (or equivalent) molecule type and each CTL clone recognises the diseased cells.

18. (Amended) A method according to Claim 17 wherein each CTL clone recognises at least part of the same molecule contained in or associated with the diseased cells.

25. (Twice Amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the cells to be killed are selected from the group consisting of a cancer cell, a virus-infected cell, a bacterium infected cell and a cell expressing an abnormally elevated amount of a hormone.

26. (Twice Amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the patient is a human.

27. (Three times amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of cyclin D1, cyclin E, mdm 2, EGF-R, erb-B2, erb-B3, FGF-R, insulin-like growth factor receptor, Met, myc, and p53.

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28. (Twice Amended) A method according to Claim 1 further comprising determining the HLA Class I (or equivalent) type of the healthy individual.

29. (Amended) A method according to Claim 28 wherein the HLA class I (or equivalent) type is determined by DNA analysis.

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